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Pakistan's Newly Launched Remote Sensing Satellite Now Operational

August 17, 2025

Categories: Breaking News



Pakistan's latest remote sensing satellite has officially become operational, a move hailed as a major step toward strengthening the country's technological independence and national security. Launched from China's Xichang Satellite Launch Centre in July, the satellite has now established full communication with ground stations and is transmitting high-resolution imagery.

The Pakistan Space and Upper Atmosphere Research Commission (SUPARCO) confirmed Sunday that the satellite is functioning as planned. Authorities say the system will play a vital role in urban planning, environmental monitoring, agriculture, and infrastructure development, areas long dependent on foreign data.

This new satellite is Pakistan's second of its kind, following PRSS-1 launched in 2018. The upgraded version delivers sharper imaging capabilities, giving decision-makers more accurate information to monitor the nation's changing landscape. Officials emphasize that these improvements will be crucial in managing rapid urban expansion, guiding infrastructure projects, and strengthening transport and communications planning.

One of the satellite's most important uses will be in disaster management. Pakistan, which regularly faces floods, earthquakes, and landslides, will now have access to faster, more precise data to forecast and respond to emergencies. Experts say the technology will help emergency agencies assess risks and coordinate relief efforts more effectively, saving lives and protecting communities.

Agriculture, the backbone of Pakistan's economy, is also set to benefit. The satellite will provide critical data on soil conditions, crop patterns, and water resources, enabling farmers to embrace precision farming. Authorities say these insights can improve food security, conserve scarce resources, and boost the productivity of one of the country's most vital sectors.

Environmental monitoring is another area of focus. The new system can track deforestation, melting glaciers, and pollution levels, offering

policymakers valuable data to tackle the challenges posed by climate change.

The satellite will further support strategic infrastructure initiatives, including projects under the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC). By mapping terrain, identifying geohazard risks, and informing construction, officials believe the data will help Pakistan build more reliable infrastructure while reducing disaster-related risks.

Beyond immediate applications, the project underscores Pakistan's ambition to expand its footprint in space technology. In recent years, the country has launched communications and lunar satellites, enhancing its digital connectivity and global standing. Cooperation with China has been central to these efforts, but officials stress that the latest launch strengthens Pakistan's own ability to safeguard its economic and security priorities.

SUPARCO hailed the satellite's activation as a milestone for self-reliance. By generating its own imagery, Pakistan reduces reliance on outside powers, gaining greater autonomy in national decision-making. Analysts say this achievement cements Pakistan's position among space-capable nations and reinforces its ability to defend its interests in an increasingly competitive global environment.

With the system now fully operational, officials expect its data to guide government agencies, planners, and farmers alike. As the satellite continues transmitting critical information, Pakistan is entering a new phase in which space technology directly supports disaster readiness, economic growth, and national security.